DAILY GAZETTE.

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CINCINNATI DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. 76 — SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 15 1865 — NO. 249.

FROM BEFORE MOBILE.

RESUME OF OPERATIONS.

Stubborn Defense of the Rebels at Spanish Fort.

GEN. STEELE'S MOVEMENTS.

TWO MONITORS SUNK

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.
NEAR SPANISH FORT, Baldwin Co., Ala., Friday, March 31.

BRIEF REVIEW.

Nearly a month ago, while the whole North, and New Orleans in the South, were teeming with reports of the evacuation of Mobile by the rebels, I wrote you a letter warning you to put no faith in such reports, and expressing my belief that so far from our being able to secure Mobile without a struggle, the enemy would doubtless hold on to it with death-like tenacity. Much as I desire the abandonment of Mobile by the rebels, and confidently as I believe that the force at present under command of Maj. Gen. Canby is sufficient to reduce the city, I find my [illegible]

[illegible]

...thur's front, and a parallel constructed not more than sixty yards from the outworks of the fort.

THE OSAGE BLOWN UP.

Another monitor, the Osage, was blown up by a torpedo to-day, and sunk somewhat more deeply than the Milwaukee. Several lives are said to have been lost.

GENERAL STEELE.

While all this was going on, Gen. Steele had marched to Pollard, at the junction of the Montgomery and Pensacola with the Mobile and Great Northern Railroad; had destroyed a couple of the enemy's trains; captured some of his cavalry, and torn up considerable railroad track. On Wednesday night his advance connected with our right, and as he was not very well off for provisions, measures were taken, Thursday, to supply him. The greater portion of his force consists of negroes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our advance gunboats are now opposite the village of Belle Rose, about three miles below the Fort. We receive supplies by way of Howard's Landing, one mile below Belle Rose.

Preparations are now in progress which will, I think, speedily change the face of affairs. Y. S.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.
NEAR SPANISH FORT, BALDWIN COUNTY, Alabama, April 2.

A RIDE TO THE LEFT.

Thursday morning, after the awful thunder, peal on peal, which went rolling over the forest and the bay, had announced the opening of our batteries of heavy guns upon the right, and the stern reply the enemy were making thereto, I rode over toward the scene of action. Imagining I could secure a better view of the conflict from the extreme left of our position, where Colonel Bertram's brigade of General Andrew's division, (13th corps) rests upon the bay, I proceeded thitherward. By the time I had arrived there, the firing upon the right had mostly ceased; but I was compensated for the toils of my journey, by the magnificent spectacle which burst upon my sight.

THE SCENE OVER THERE.

Immediately across the bay, only eight miles distant, was the coveted city of Mobile, the prize for which two armies were contending—the prize where fate was to determine forever the destiny of Alabama and the southwest. The unclouded sun lit up the domes and spires of the city with peculiar [illegible]

[illegible]

...eight 30-pound Parrott's, four 8-inch mortars, one [illegible]-inch Whitworth gun, and another steel gun of the same caliber. A terrible duel took place between these and the heavy artillery of the rebels, in the island batteries and on the gunboats. One of the latter was struck seven times by our shots, and supposed to be considerably injured. One transport was disabled, and the others driven over toward the city. One of our own guns was considerably damaged, and several men were wounded.

On the center of our line one of our field guns was ruined by a rebel sixty-four pound shot.

Yesterday (Saturday) there was comparatively little firing on our side, as we were planting more heavy guns on different parts of our line.

STEELE.

Late in the evening both musketry and artillery were heard in the direction of Blakely. General Steele, re-enforced by Veatch's division of infantry from the 13th corps, and Knipe's division of cavalry, was supposed to be engaging the rebels in that vicinity. Y. S.

CASUALTIES DURING THE SIEGE OF SPANISH FORT, MOBILE BAY, BALDWIN COUNTY, ALABAMA.

In this list all persons having received wounds endangering life or limb are said to be severely wounded. Occasionally a very serious flesh wound is also so marked. All other wounds are classed as "slight."

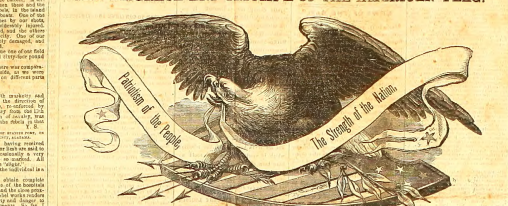
Where no title is given, the individual is a private soldier.

I have been unable to obtain complete lists of the killed. At some of the hospitals these are not reported; and the close proximity of our lines to the rebel works renders it a task of much difficulty and danger to collect them from the regiments. So far, I think seventy-five will cover the entire number of killed and mortally wounded in this army since the campaign commenced. Y. S.

James Edmon, C, 14th Wisconsin, slightly.
Sergt Augustus Beck, D, 46th Ohio. "
Corp J. C. Van Noy, B, 49th Mo "
Serg Martin Grattnill, A, 108th Ill. "
Patrick Redron, C, 14th Wis. "
Chas. Scott, K, 49th Mo. "
James Henderson, H, 33d Wis. "
Bennett Llewellyn, B, 8th Ia. "
Wm. Hayard, B, 124th Illinois, severely.
Wm. Ostreman, H, 33d Wisconsin, slightly.
Corp A. D. Cumson, F, 81st Ill. "
W. O. Secker, I, 8th Ia. "
Serg Wm. Smith, F, 72d Ill. "
T. P. Martin, A, 49th Missouri, severely.
Serg Lewis Elwood, G, 108th Illinois slightly.
Wm. Willford, G, 40th Mo. "
Jos. Myers, D, 49th Mo. "
W. E. Hatcheide, H, 33d Wis. "
Thos. Hart, F, 33d Wis. "
Corp Chas Hingiobammer, A, 33d Wis, severely.
J W Soml, B, 124th Ill, slightly.
Wm Hughes, C, 33d Wis, severely.

[illegible]

THE DISGRACE AND TRIUMPH OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.



CELEBRATION OF OUR NATIONAL VICTORIES.

CARNIVAL OF PATRIOTISM.

The Fall of Richmond.

THE SURRENDER OF LEE.

Celebration of the Events.

What is Thought of the Prospect of Peace.

Immense Outpouring of the People.

The City Thrilling with Enthusiasm.

Two Thousand Persons Sing the Star Spangled Banner in the Street.

Religious Exercises in the Churches.

TEN MILES OF A PROCESSION.

Patriotic Decorations & Devices.

Prodigal Display of Fireworks

The City Ablaze with Pyrotechnics.

Mass Meeting at the Court House

Eloquent Speech by Hon. Henry Stanbery.

A LAVISH DISPLAY OF FLAGS.

FULL REPORT OF THE AFFAIR.

A Patriotic Episode.

Details of the Procession.

THE ILLUMINATION.

Four years ago yesterday—it was Sunday then—Major Anderson surrendered Fort Sumter to the forces of the so-called Confederate States. Yesterday the same flag that was then taken from its place, having been preserved through all these years, was unfurled to the breeze, and it now floats with more than its former pride from the battlement it graced, and from which it had been separated so long.

The history of the intervening time between these events is still fresh in the memory of our readers. The treachery of the South was not manifest then in all its formidable and hideous proportions; and we only learned by the most bitter experiences the magnitude of the rebellion that first exposed its horrid front during the early months of the fateful spring of 1861.

Then the States that had joined hands through the act of secession were powerful through a treason that had been nursed for years in secrecy, and deemed that the game of war which they opened at Sumter would be played quickly out, and [illegible]

[illegible]

All this, however, has not been achieved without cost. What we have gained we have paid for; but no one can say that our achievements were not worth the price. "What will you have?" quoth the Eternal One. "Take it and pay for it." We took freedom, and the country has cheerfully given its best lives and treasure for the purpose. The latter is still among us, and what we still owe is a debt to ourselves; the former have gone, but their names and history are encircled by a glory as enduring as time and immortal as their souls.

The hillocks on which the sweet-eyed violets of this glorious spring are blooming now, hide such heroes as the world never saw before, perhaps may never see again. The dead of Shiloh, of Antietam, of Gettysburg, of Mission Ridge still live, through their deeds, which will continue forever the admiration and the wonder of the world. Their brothers in arms have continued the glorious achievements which they began, and yesterday we devoted to a celebration of their heroism.

The day seemed to have been made for the purpose. The sun rose in splendor and marched to the zenith through a sky as beautifully blue and serene as could have been desired. It seemed to typify the Republic now rising out of the night of War, and the majesty of the one fully equals that of the other. The fabled Phœnix, that rose in beauty from its own ashes, has become a fact, and the people have celebrated it by the most magnificent demonstration ever witnessed in the West.

At sunrise our citizens were aroused by the joyous ringing of bells and the bellowing of those "mortal engines whose rude throats the immortal Jove's dread thunders counterfeit," whose gladness shook the city and awoke reverberating echoes from surrounding hills. Thus the day began. At an early hour the principal thoroughfares were thronged with people in holiday attire, all seemingly bent on extracting the largest possible amount of enjoyment from the day and its exercises.

THE DECORATIONS.

The manner in which the city was decorated beggars description. From the center to the circumference, in every direction, thousands of flags could be seen waving in the balmy breeze which April seemed to have stolen from the lips of May. The houses that were not gay as flags could make them, were extremely few in number. Various devices spanned the streets or graced the front of prominent residences. Davis, Butler and others of the more prominent rebels, were hung in effigy in different parts of the city. Among the more elaborately decorated buildings, those that follow were the most worthy of note.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The attaches of the Postoffice and Custom House prepared a mammoth star, surmounting a crescent, upon which was inscribed the memorable words of Gen. Dix: "If any person attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." On the points of the star were inscribed the names of Lincoln, Sherman, Sheridan, [illegible], Thomas. In the center, and, underneath, the name of Grant, was the following inscription: "[illegible] occupied April 3d; Lee surrendered April 9th." The cornice was decorated with flags, and an immense gas-pipe, for illuminating purposes, was stretched across the entire front of the building.

A PATRIOTIC MORNING EPISODE.

About eleven o'clock the throng at the intersection of Fourth and Vine streets was immense. At least two thousand persons were massed at this point, when some old patriot, whose head and beard had begun to silver with the frost of years, mounted the Custom House steps and sang, in stentorian tones, "The Star-Spangled Banner." The earnestness of the old man seemed to thrill the multitude, which caught his ardor and spirit, and became fired with his own enthusiasm, until the immense crowd finally took up the chorus and made the welkin ring with our American Marseillaise. The love-feast thus began was continued for some time, the crowd singing in succession, "John Brown's body lies moldering in the grave" and "We'll rally round the flag, boys." Oh, it was grand to hear that immense throng of human beings, as if with one voice, venting their gladness in our national songs; and it was thrilling to see that bare-headed old man, as it were, bridging the past of the Republic with the present, and uniting the patriotism of former wars with the glory of that one which all deemed to be [illegible] was now almost closed. No such scene, we will venture to say, was ever before witnessed on this continent, for there never before was such cause for rejoicing. It shows how the popular [illegible]

[illegible]

BATTLE FLAGS.

The battle-flags of the 59th Regiment, inscribed with a number of engagements, Stone River, Atlanta and Mission Ridge, were flung to the breeze at the Southeast corner of Market and Broadway.

HUMOROUS DEVICES IN WALNUT STREET.

Walnut street, throughout its entire length, was gay with flags, and contained many [illegible] devices that attracted great attention. [illegible] which came in for an unusual share of [illegible] passers by, was at No. 297. It was a de[illegible] senting the American Eagle with his t[illegible] inserted in the back of an effigy of [illegible] The bird was in the act of soaring aloft [illegible] the apparent chagrin of the unfortunate [illegible] who had evidently "gone up," which [illegible] told the story of the Confederacy as we[illegible] self.

PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

Many private residences in various p[arts of the] city were beautifully decorated with w[reaths and fes]toons of red, white and blue, with appro[priate mot]toes. One on Seventh street, near Ra[illegible] excellent device, containing the names [of our gen]erals and of the principal cities occup[ied in the] recent movements of the troops under [Grant and] Sherman.

Another on Vine street had a transpa[rency with] the following inscription:

"Lincoln our Washington; Grant o[ur illegible]; Sherman our Hannibal; Sheridan our [illegible]; Army are Spartans."

One on Fourth street had a star with [red, white] and blue points, containing the names [of the] world-wide celebrities, the renowned "[illegible] missioners: Grant, Sherman, Sheridan [and] Thomas."

Flags were lavishly used. Some real[ly] immense flags draped from the wi[ndows], streaming from their tops, while others were hung out in a profusion that was m[illegible]. Each street in the city, from the river t[o illegible] and from Millcreek to the East Corpor[ation line] seemed to vie with every other street lo[illegible] ality and extravagance of the display [illegible] made.

THE STORES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The more prominent of the retail [stores] were quite as prodigal with their sto[illegible] their residences. Windows had been [illegible] decked for the occasion, but where a[ll illegible] doe, we refrain from particularizing any.

THE WHARF.

All the steamers at the wharf particip[ated in the] celebration by hoisting their flags and ri[nging their] bells, but some, their officers exerted t[hemselves] to give redoubled evidence of their inte[rest.] Naugatuck, Robert Moore, Camelia a[nd illegible] Floyd were literally covered with flags, [illegible] each in its way, a truly beautiful appear[ance].

Religious Services.

As arranged in the programme, religio[us services] were held in a number of the churc[hes] which were admirably attended. We [give] some of the more prominent; but there [were others] as fully as interesting, for which we sha[ll not have] space. Those at Wesley Chapel and t[he illegible] Presbyterian church were under the c[harge of] the Evangelical Ministerial Association [illegible] mainder services were held by their [respective] pastors.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The attendance at this Church was q[illegible] of the exercises, although not lengthy, [were of a] very interesting character. They were [opened by] the reading of a short passage of scrip[ture,] when the congregation united in singin[g the] Psalm, commencing:

"O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come—"

Rev. Dr. L. M. P. Thompson, pas[tor of the] church, then delivered a short address. [illegible]

[illegible]

lot box upon its national ruler for the next four years.

We were glad to observe that a collection was taken up for the Christian Commission.

The Procession.

Never before did such a procession pass through the streets of Cincinnati. Never before were the people so thoroughly united on any question of sufficient importance, or in celebrating any event of sufficient magnitude to start such a procession and to call out the whole population, male and female, young and old, to witness it. And probably there will never again occur an event of such infinite moment as that which was yesterday celebrated in Cincinnati. It is true that the proclamation of peace has got to come, but this will be only a sequence to the great events that have planted the old flag in triumph on the spot where it was first stricken down, and given the country the assurance that it will soon wave in glory every where within our national boundary.

The procession began to move from the corner of Race and Seventh streets, and it was fully two hours and a half before it had fully passed out on Fourth.

[illegible]

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE—GAZETTE BUILDING,
Northeast Corner of Fourth and Vine Streets.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1865.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

JEFF. DAVIS has been heard from. Our correspondent with SHERMAN's army sends us, via Washington, a message issued by him at Danville, after his hasty flight from Richmond. He had not heard of the surrender of LEE's army, and in the light of that event some of his promises to the Southern people will cause amusement. He promises to defend Virginia to the last, but what he will say when he learns that the Virginia army is no more, the public will be curious to learn. The same dispatch furnishes other interesting Southern news. Gov. VANCE's organ, the Raleigh Conservative, is shaky, and is anxious lest in the negotiations which LEE was expected to open, he should demand such terms as would cause a failure on the threshold. But it felt better, doubtless, when it learned that LEE negotiated successfully—GRANT proposed surrender and he accepted. Dispatches in the rebel papers show that WILSON was walking over the track in Alabama. He did not even encounter the "shell" of the Confederacy. SHERMAN's army had moved, and he must have already occupied Raleigh. The rebel army was supposed to be retreating toward Augusta, where it is thought JEFF. DAVIS will try to collect the nucleus of another army. General SHERMAN's headquarters were at Newbern, in charge of General WESSELLS, but the General himself was in the saddle—on the war path.

On the first page we print full details, from our special correspondent, of operations before Mobile. Later dates are furnished in our special dispatches via New Orleans and Cairo.

Recent explorations have demonstrated that the Colorado river is navigable six hundred miles above its mouth, and to within four hundred miles of Salt Lake.

General ORD had an eye to business when he bought for fifty dollars the table on which LEE signed the capitulation of the Army of Northern Virginia.

AMOS GRIFFIN, a famous scout, belonging to the the 34th Kentucky regiment, was killed in a scouting expedition near Wadesboro, N. C., on the 3d of March.

We publish a synopsis of a speech on the situation of affairs, and the question of reconstruction, delivered by Hon. JOHN SHERMAN yesterday.

We have rebel confirmation of the capture of Selma. The Mobile papers of the 4th admit it, and say that twenty-three cannon and a large amount of stores were taken.

Generals EWELL, KERSHAW, and other leading rebel officers, captured during the pursuit of LEE have been sent to Fort Warren. Those of lesser note have been put in the Old Capitol Prison.

Our special correspondent with the Army of the Potomac furnishes a graphic account of the pursuit of LEE and his surrender to Gen. GRANT. Gen. LEE arrived at Richmond on Wednesday night. This disposes of the stories of his going on a peace mission to JOHNSTON.

The Stock Board and gold room were closed in New York yesterday. On the street United States bonds advanced, and railway stocks were very strong. There was great activity in the dry goods market, and prices were tending upward.

JESSE, the rebel guerrilla—who, however, claims to be a regular rebel Colonel—is willing to surrender himself and his sixty men, provided Gen. PALMER will give him the same terms that GRANT conceded to LEE. Gen. PALMER's decision is not yet announced.

By the arrival of the steamer Europa at Halifax, we have two days' later news from Europe. A synopsis of her news will be found in our dispatches. Our minister at Lisbon has demanded satisfaction of the Portuguese Government for firing upon our war vessels in the harbor of Lisbon.

ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

At 3 o'clock this morning, the astounding intelligence reached us from our Washington correspondent, of the assassination of President LINCOLN. He was shot through the head while seated in a private box, at the theater, with Mrs LINCOLN. The assassin escaped from the theater during the excitement. It was intended to kill the members of the Cabinet, but this part of the conspiracy was not successful. The assassin is supposed to be J. WILKES BOOTH, an actor. The plan, it has been ascertained, was preconcerted. It was hoped the party would be arrested.

Mr. LINCOLN was removed to the house of Mrs. PETERSON, and medical aid was at once summoned. He was insensible from the moment the shot was fired, and the physicians were of the opinion that he could not survive during the night. All the members of the Cabinet were present except Secretary SEWARD.

We have no time at this hour, nor have we any heart, to write on this painful subject. The act is in keeping with the rebellion which is nearly crushed, and could not have been committed by other than rebels. It will awake a spirit of indignation throughout the country, which will be avenged. We refer to our dispatches for particulars.

THE VIRGINIA INSURGENT LEGISLATURE.

The circular of the rump of the Virginia Legislature, announcing that "in view of the evacuation of Richmond by the Confederate Government, and its occupation by the military authorities of the United States, the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, they are of the opinion that an immediate meeting of the General Assembly of the State is called for by the exigencies of the situation," is non-committal enough for co-operation either with the Confederate insurgents or the United States. It will not at all effect their good standing as Confederates.

These liberal gentlemen appear to regard their official tenure as the Vicar of Bray did his, and that whatever government possesses Virginia, they are always the Legislature.

That the Legislature which devoted the life-blood of Virginia to the support of the rebellion should assume that it retains its authority all the same under the United States Government, shows that subjugation has not abated the ancient Virginian assurance. And if our authorities have given the members a safe conduct to assume their office, it shows how ready they are to bring back the North to its ancient subjection.

When we shall have recognized the insurgent Legislature as legitimate authority for the State, and shall allow the same legislative bodies which carried States into insurrection, or carried them on in insurrection, to vote them back into the Union, we shall have furnished secession with all the modern facilities, and Legislatures may slip their States back and forth upon the slightest occasion. If the members of the State Governments have not vacated their offices by their acts of rebellion, then they are the legitimate authority in all the insurgent States, and our supercession of them is unwarranted. It would be hardly worth while to incubate the "egg" of State Governments that General BANKS has laid in Louisiana, where the regular Legislature is in existence, and undoubtedly thinks the exigency requires its meeting, the same as the Virginia patriots, and probably would accept transportation at the expense of the United States, and a safe conduct wherever our lines made it necessary.

Card from Gen. Carrington

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 13.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT REBEL NEWS.

Jeff. Davis' Message.

VIRGINIA TO BE DEFENDED!

THE WAR TO CONTINUE INDEFINITELY.

Movements in Alabama and North Carolina—Opinions of the Raleigh Papers, &c.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

JEFF. DAVIS' LAST MESSAGE.

Another Letter from H. S. Foote.

Henry S. Foote has written a letter to the N. Y. Times, in which he denies having been expelled from the Rebel Congress, having abdicated his seat at least two months before the vote of expulsion was passed. He then looked upon and publicly characterized that Congress as corrupt, imbecile and servile. He defends his political course in the following terms:

"You charge me with *eccentricity*. I have to say upon this point only this: My *eccentricity* as a politician, if indeed I am eccentric, consists in my having, in 1850, sustained the compromise measures of that period, in opposition to extremists alike of the North and the South; in having steadily adhered to the great principle of *non intervention*, embodied in those measures from that period to the present moment; in having resolutely opposed all attempts to renew sectional agitation; in having resisted the adoption of the Kansas-Nebraska bill; the Lecompton Constitution; the attempts to re-open the African slave-trade; the introduction of a non-intervention plank in the Democratic Presidential Platform of 1860; the proposition to break up the Federal Union because of Mr. Lincoln's election in the mode recognized by the Constitution; in opposing the secession movement until civil war was already raging and the Southern States had been already invaded; in opposing all attempts by the Confederate authorities to punish Union men for the conscientious entertainment of Union sentiments; in opposing confiscation, conscription, and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; in exposing and aiding in the defeat of Mr. Davis' effort to establish a despotism in the South; in originating, from time to time, and pressing earnestly the sending of propositions of peace to Washington; in interposing, fearlessly, to prevent Union prisoners of war from being starved to death by an inhuman Commissary-General; and, finally, in abandoning all connection with the Confederate cause when I saw that a longer association therewith would subject my character, both as a public and private man, to lasting dishonor. If this is what is meant by *eccentricity*, I must say I glory in being regarded as *eccentric*, and I feel that my whole course has been in harmony with *principle*, and that I have done nothing at any time of which either a *gentleman* or *patriot* ought to be ashamed.

It is confidently expected that Europe and America will be in telegraphic communication before the 20th of July.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Frank B. Tucker & Co., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS.

Not to be Found Elsewhere

IN THE CITY.

L.C. Hopkins & Co.

ARE SELLING

REAL LYONS

MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS,

AT

$4.50 Per Yard.

Warranted All Pure Silk.

ALL COLORS.

L.C. Hopkins & Co.

Corner Fifth and Vine.

apl5-717b

AMUSEMENTS.

Wood's Theater,
Corner of Vine and Sixth streets.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 15, BENEFIT of MRS. LOUISA ELDRIDGE.

The drama
HORSESHOE ROBINSON,
AND
JACK SHEPPARD.

Three Jacks and three Blueskins.

Monday, Benefit of Mr. Rainford.
Tuesday evening, 18th,
MISS LAURA KEENE
And her Comedy Company.

MELODEON HALL.

Monday Evening, April 17th, 1865.

E. M. POWERS'
CONCERT.

Tickets. . . . . One Dollar.

Pike's Opera House.

FAREWELL BENEFIT of the eminent artist,
JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH.

MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Shylock..........Junius Brutus Booth.

ZAVISTOWSKI TROUPE.

MYSTIC MARRIAGE.

Count Rafael Di Villani..........Junius Brutus Booth.

THREE GUARDSMAN.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND MATINEE

Saturday Afternoon, April 15.

The eminent Tragedian,

Junius Brutus Booth,

Will appear in conjunction with the

NOTICES.

FIFTH WARD.

DAILY GAZETTE.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

HE IS SHOT IN THE THEATER.

Escape of the Murderer.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Kill Secretary Seward.

HIS SON BADLY WOUNDED.

The Assailant Not Arrested.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Message from Jeff. Davis.

HIS VOICE STILL FOR WAR.

He Promises to Defend Virginia.

All the Confederacy to be Held.

MISCELLANEOUS REBEL NEWS.

LATER FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

SHERMAN MOVED ON MONDAY.

Rumored Retreat of Johnston.

Interesting from Mobile.

DATES TO WEDNESDAY WEEK.

GEN. BUTLER RESIGNED.

HIS INTEGRITY VINDICATED.

JOHN SHERMAN AT COLUMBUS.

His Views of the Situation.

GEN. LEE AT RICHMOND.

Passes to the Virginia Legislature Revoked.

Gen. Weitzel Superseded.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Sherman Moved Last Monday

No Serious Fighting Expected.

Raleigh Probably Occupied Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

Your correspondent, at General Sherman's Headquarters, writes under date of the 10th as follows: Sherman left Goldsboro this morning at five o'clock. He moves on Raleigh.

No fighting save the usual amount of skirmishing is anticipated.

Communication will be kept up daily with the

ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

He is Shot in the Theater.

A NATIONAL CALAMITY.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

The President, Secretary Seward and Major Seward have been assailed by some desperadoes to-night, evidently under some preconcerted arrangement.

About half past ten this evening a well dressed person appeared at the house of Secretary Seward, and asked to see him. He was informed that he could not, upon which he said that he had a prescription from Surgeon-General Barnes, which he was ordered to deliver in person. The servant referred him to Fred. Seward. The latter told the stranger that he was master of the house, and would take charge of the medicine, but the desperado refused to deliver it, and immediately rushed past Fred. Seward, and struck Seward with a dagger in the throat and breast, but upon examination by the Surgeon-General, he is pronounced safe, not having cut the jugular vein or penetrated the breast deep enough to prove fatal. He is now pronounced safe. Major Seward, son of the Secretary, and paymaster in the army, was also badly cut in his efforts to defend his father. The assassin had a horse at the door, and as he was mounting, he pronounced the motto of the State of Virginia, *sic semper tyrannis*, (perish all tyrants.) Simultaneously with this, another desperado appeared at Ford's Theater and obtained admittance to the box occupied by Mr. Lincoln, and shot the President in the back of the head, then jumped from the box to the stage, and repeated the motto of Virginia: *Sic semper tyrannis*. In a moment more he disappeared.

12:30 A. M. Secretaries Stanton, Wells McCulloch, Dennison, Speed and Usher have just arrived at the place where the President is lying. There is no hope of his recovery. The attending physician pronounce his case hopeless. His brain are oozing from his wound, and he is now rapidly sinking. His wife and children are at his bedside.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

The President and Mrs. Lincoln were at Ford's Theater, listening to the performance of "The American Cousin," occupying a box in the second tier. At the close of the third act, a person entered the box occupied by the President, and shot Mr. Lincoln in the head, the shot entering the back part of his head and coming out above the temple. The assassin then jumped from the box upon the stage and ran across to the other side, exhibiting a dagger in his hand, flourishing it in a tragical manner, and shouting the same word repeated by the desperado at Mr. Seward's house, adding to it, "The South is avenged," and then escaped from the back entrance to the stage, but in his passing dropped his pistol and his hat. Mr. Lincoln fell forward in his seat, and Mrs. Lincoln fainted. The moment that the astonished audience could realize what had happened, the President was taken out and carried to Mrs. Peterson's house, in Tenth street opposite to the Theater. Medical aid was immediately sent for, and the wound was at first supposed to be fatal, and it was announced that he could not live; but at half past 12 he is still alive, though in a precarious condition.

As the assassin ran across the stage, Col. J. B. Stewart, of this city, who was occupying one of the front seats in the orchestra, on the same side of the house as the one occupied by Mr. Lincoln, sprang to the stage and followed him, but he was obstructed in his passage across the stage by the fright of the actors, and reached the back door about three seconds after the assassin had passed out. Col. Stewart got to the street just in time to see him mount his horse and ride away. This operation shows that the whole thing was a pre-concerted plan. The person who fired the pistol was a man about 30 years of age, about 5 feet in height, spare built, fair skin and dark hair, and apparently with a large moustache. Laura Keene and the leader of the orchestra declare that they recognized him as J. Wilkes Booth, the actor, and a rabid secessionist. Whoever he was, it is plainly evident that he thoroughly understood the theater, and also the approaches and modes of escape to the stage. A person not familiar with the theater, could not have possibly made his escape so well and quickly. The alarm was sounded in every quarter. Secretary Stanton was notified, and immediately left his house. All the other members of the Cabinet escaped attack. Cavalry men were sent out in all directions, and dispatches sent to all the fortifications. It is thought they will be captured.

1 o'clock A. M.—The President is perfectly senseless and there is not the slightest hope of his recovery. The physicians believe that he will die before morning. All of his Cabinet except Secretary Seward are with him. Speaker Colfax, Senator Farwell, of Maine, and many other gentlemen are also at the house awaiting the termination.

THIRD DISPATCH.

1:15 A. M.—The President is slowly dying. The brain is oozing through the ball hole in his forehead. He is, of course, insensible. There is an occasional lifting of his hand, and heavy stertorous breathing, that's all. Mrs. Lincoln and her two sons are in a room of the house opposite to Ford's Theater where the President was taken, and adjoining that where he is lying. Mr. Sumner is seated at the head of the bed, Secretaries Stanton, Welles, Dennison, Usher and McCulloch, and Mr. Speed are in the room. A large number of Secretaries, Generals, and personal family friends of Mr. Lincoln fill the house. All are in tears. Andy Johnson is here. He was in bed when the assassination was committed, in his room at the Kirkwood. He was immediately apprised of the event, and got up. The precaution was taken to provide a guard of soldiers for him, and these were at his door before the news was well through the Avenue.

Capt. Rathbone, of Albany, was in the box with the President. He was slightly wounded.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 12:30 A. M.—The President was shot in a theater to-night, and is perhaps, mortally wounded.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The President is not expected to live through the night. He was shot at the theater. Secretary Seward was also assassinated. No arteries were cut. The particulars will be sent soon.

THIRD DISPATCH.

President Lincoln and wife, with other friends, this evening visited Ford's Theater, for the purpose of witnessing the performance of "The American Cousin." It was announced in the papers that Gen. Grant would also be present, but that gentleman took the late train of cars for New Jersey.

The theater was densely crowded and every body seemed delighted with the scene before them.

During the third act, and while there was a temporary pause for one of the actors to enter, a sharp report of a pistol was heard, which merely attracted attention, but suggested nothing serious until a man rushed to the front of the President's box, having a long dagger in his right hand, and exclaiming "Sic semper Tyrannis," and immediately leaped from the box, which was in the 2d tier to the stage beneath, and ran across to the opposite side of the stage, making his escape amid the bewilderment of the audience from the rear of the theatre, and mounting a horse, fled. The screams of Mrs. Lincoln first disclosed the fact to the audience, that the President had been shot, when all present rose to their feet, rushing to the stage; many exclaiming, "Hang him."

The excitement was of the wildest possible description, and of course there was an abrupt termination of the theatrical performance. There was a rush towards the President's box, when cries were heard, "Stand back and give him air," "Has any one stimulants?" On a hasty examination, it was found that the President had been shot through the head, above and back of the temporal bone, and that some of the brains were oozing out.

He was removed to a private house opposite the theater, and the Surgeon General of the army and other surgeons sent for to attend to his condition.

On an examination of the private box, blood was discovered on the back of the cushioned rocking chair on which the President had been sitting; also on the partition and on the floor. A common single-barreled pocket pistol was found on the carpet.

A military guard was placed in front of the private residence to which the President had been conveyed. An immense crowd was in front of it, all deeply anxious to learn the condition of the President. It had been previously announced that the wound was mortal but all hoped otherwise.

At midnight the Cabinet, Messrs. Sumner and Farnsworth, Judge Bates, Gov. Oglesby, General Meigs, Col. Hay, and a few personal friends, with Surgeon-General Barnes and his immediate assistants, were around his bed-side. The President was in a state syncope, totally insensible and breathing slowly. The blood oozed from the wound at the back of his head. The Surgeon exhausted every possible effort of medical skill, but all hope was gone.

The parting of his family with the dying President is too sad for description. The President and Mrs. Lincoln did not start for the theater until fifteen minutes after 8 o'clock. Speaker Colfax was at the White House at the time.

The President stated to him that he was going, although Mrs. Lincoln had not been well, because the papers had announced that Gen. Grant was to be present, and as Gen. Grant had gone North he did not wish the audience to be disappointed.

He went with apparent reluctance, and urged Mr. Colfax to go with him, but that gentleman had other engagements, and with Mr. Ashmead, of Massachusetts, bade him good bye.

When the excitement at the theatre was at its wildest height, reports were circulated that Secretary Seward had also been assassinated.

On reaching this gentleman's residence a crowd and a military guard were around its door, and on entering, it was ascertained that the reports were based on truth. Everybody there was so excited that scarcely an intelligible word could be gathered,

Second Edition

APRIL 15—5 A. M.

ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ASSASSINATION.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 15—1:30 A. M.

To Major General Dix:

This evening at about 9:30 P. M., at Ford's Theater, the President while sitting in his private box, with Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Harris and Major Rathburn, was shot by an assassin, who suddenly entered the box and approached behind the President. The assassin then leaped upon the stage, brandishing a large dagger or knife, and made his escape in the rear of the theater.

The pistol ball entered the back of the President's head, and penetrated nearly through the head. The wound is mortal. The President has been insensible ever since it was inflicted. About the same hour, an assassin, whether the same or not is unknown, entered Mr. Seward's apartments, and, under pretense of having a prescription, was shown to the Secretary's sick chamber.

The assassin immediately rushed to the bed and inflicted two or three stabs on the throat and two on the face. It is hoped the wounds may not be mortal. My apprehension is that they will prove fatal. The nurse alarmed Mr. Fred. Seward, who was in an adjoining room, and hastened to the door of his father's room, when he met the assassin, who inflicted upon him one or more dangerous wounds.

The recovery of Fred. Seward is doubtful. It is not probable that the President will live through the night. Gen. Grant and wife were advertised to be at the theater this evening, but he started to Burlington at 6 this evening.

At a Cabinet meeting, at which General Grant was present, the subject of the state of the country, or the prospect of a speedy peace, was discussed. The President was very cheerful and hopeful, and spoke very kindly of Gen. Lee and others of the Confederacy, and of the establishment of the Government in Virginia.

All the members of the Cabinet, except Mr. Seward are now in attendance upon the President. I have seen Mr. Seward, but he and Frederick were both unconscious.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

1:30 A. M.—The streets in the vicinity of Ford's Theater are densely crowded by an anxious crowd. A guard has been placed across Tenth st., and at H and E streets, and only certain official persons and particular friends of the President are allowed to pass. The popular heart is deeply stirred, and the deepest indignation against leading rebels is freely expressed.

The scene at the house where the President lies *in extremis* is very exciting.

When the news spread through the city that the President had been shot, the people with pale faces and compressed lips, crowded every place where there was the slightest chance of obtaining information in regard to the affair.

After the President was shot, Lieutenant Rathbone, who was in the box with him, caught the assassin by the arm, who immediately struck him with a knife and jumped from the box as before stated. The popular affection for Mr. Lincoln has been developed by this diabolical assassination, which will bring eternal infamy not only upon its authors, but upon the hellish cause which they desire to avenge. Vice-President Johnson arrived at the house where the President lies at about one o'clock, and will remain with him to the last. The President's family are in attendance upon him.

Also, as soon as intelligence could be got to the War Department, the electric telegraph and Signal Corps were put in requisition to endeavor to prevent the escape of the assassin, and all the troops around Washington are under arms. Popular report points to a somewhat celebrated actor of known secession proclivities as the assassin, but it would be unjust to name him until some further evidence of his guilt is obtained. It is said that the person alluded to is in custody. The latest advices from Secretary Seward reveals more desperate work there than at first supposed. Mr. Seward's wounds are not in themselves fatal, but in connection with his recent injuries, and the great loss of blood, it is thought his recovery is doubtful. It was Clarence A. Seward, instead of William Seward, who was wounded. Fred Seward was also badly [illegible]

DAILY GAZETTE.

Financial and Commercial.

TUESDAY, P. M.—This was a close holiday. It was school, over a holiday at her county, is also before been experienced in Cincinnati. In business was transacted, and no stocks (Treasury excepted) sold. We have, therefore, nothing to report until this time.

Army Awards at St. Louis.

Col. T. J. Dobson, Chief Commissary of Musters, has made the following awards for Missouri April 12th:

THOMAS WOOD, IOWA.

John Y. Boyce, 1,000 horses at $90.
John J. Rice & Co., 1,000 horses at $90.
T. Wakefield & Sons, 1,000 horses at $90.
Cornelius Ward, 1,000 horses at $90.
Cornelius O. Sheets, 1,000 horses at $90.

MARK SIBLEY.

John T. Boyce, 1,000 horses at $90.
H. Jones & Co., 1,000 horses at $90.
Charlotte Joseph, 1,000 horses at $90.
Cornelius O. Sheets, 1,000 horses at $90.

MARK SIBLEY.

S. Allen & Co., 500,000 lbs at 11½ cents.
S. Allen & Co., 500,000 lbs at 11½ cents.
J. A. Bear & Co., 500,000 lbs at 11½ cents.

MARK SIBLEY.

J. J. Jones & Co., 500,000 lbs at 11½ cents.
J. J. Jones & Co., 500,000 lbs at 11½ cents.
Wolfe & Bear, 500,000 lbs at 11½ cents.
H. H. Adams & Co., 500,000 lbs at 11½ cents.

MARK SIBLEY.

J. B. Finley, 500 lbs at 11½.

MARK SIBLEY.

Smith & Mitchell, 1,000 sets of single mules at $1 50; 1,000 double mules at $1 50.
Wm. Hamilton, 1,000 sets of single mules at $1 50; 1,000 double mules at $1 50.
J. A. Buckland, 10,000 sets single mules at $1 50.
Wm. Hamilton, 10,000 sets single mules at $1 50.
Wm. Hamilton, 1,000 sets single mules at $1 50.
C. M. Mace & Co., 4,000 mules double mules at $1 50.

J. H. Bowman & Co., 500 double mules at $1 50.

MARK SIBLEY.

D. D. Morris & Co., 1,000 mules at $1 50.
David Dodd, 4,000 mules at $1 50.

MARK SIBLEY.

Lewis Jones, 10,000 pairs of single harness at $1 50.

MARK SIBLEY.

Kellogg & Bryant, 1,000 bushels of oats.

MARK SIBLEY.

John B. Lyle & Co., 1,000 bushels at $1 10 per bushel.

MARK SIBLEY.

E. H. Morris & Co., 1,000 pounds at $1 87 per pound.

MARK SIBLEY.

Conover & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio, 10,000 pairs of blankets at $1 50.

MARK SIBLEY.

Barber's Sugar Refining Co., 5,000 pounds at $1 50 in lieu; $7,500 for cash.

MARK SIBLEY.

Barber's Sugar Refining Co., 10,000 pounds in lieu of sugar.

CATTLE AWARDS.

Barber's Refining Sugar Co., 10,000 pounds in lieu of sugar.

Mills were made, but not accepted, as Government could not, without delay, come at 10 cents.

Army Awards at Louisville.

Major R. C. Outcault, Contract-agent of subsistence, has made the following awards for Kentucky and Indiana for April:

Articles. | Contractors. | Price.
Extra Flour, 10,000 lbs at | Wm. Dodge | $10 00
Hy. Rio Coffee, 20,000 lbs at | J. Cox | 0 30
Hy. Rio Coffee, 20,000 lbs at | Wm. Dodge | 0 30
Brown Sugar, 5,000 lbs at | J. Cox | 0 12½
Brown Sugar, 5,000 lbs at | Wm. Dodge | 0 12½
Rice Candles, 10,000 lbs at | Wm. Dodge | 0 24
Rice Candles, 10,000 lbs at | J. Cox | 0 24

J. O. Wright & Co., Hickman, Ky., 200 bbls Extra Flour at $10 00.

Wm. Dodge, Louisville, Ky., 200 bbls Extra Flour at $10 00.

Fry, W. Crawford & Co., Louisville, Ky., 1,000 barrels, at $10 00.

ICE CREAM.

Dunn & Tuthill, New York, 10,000 pounds, at 30 cents.

DRY GOODS.

A. E. Anderson & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 100,000 yards, at 19 cents.

Tower & Gaines, Cincinnati, Ohio, 100,000 yards, at 19 cents.

CANVAS CHAIRS.

Dale, Gartling & Howell, Cincinnati, Ohio, 10,000 pairs, at 50 cents.

BED BLANKETS.

R. Pengree & Son, Louisville, Ky., 10,000 pairs, at $1 50.

Exports from New York.

The following will show the exports (specie excepted) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending April 11, and from January 1 to date of the last:

	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.
For the week	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
The exports (specie excepted) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending April 11, and from January 1 to date of the last report, have been as follows, viz:

	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.
For the week	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000

The exports (specie excepted) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending April 11, and from January 1 to date of the last report, have been as follows, viz:

	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.
For the week	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000

A REBEL OVERLAND MAIL.

Letter from Mobile to the Mississippi via Montgomery, Selma to Meridianville—A Rebel contraband Railroad.

MOBILE, ALA., Feb. 1, 1865.

It seems that since the utter failure of the Rebel cause in this section, the ties in a mail have increased so entirely now quite of the Rebel cause in this section, the ties in a mail have increased so entirely now quite of the Rebel cause in this section, the ties in a mail have increased so entirely now quite